ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



PUBLISHED DATLY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1877.

THE GOVERNORSHIP .- The contest for the nomination for Governor of Virginia, to be made by the conservative convention, which is to assemble in Richmond on the eighth proxi mo, bids fair to rival in interest and excitement the famous democratic assemblages, for like purposes, that were wont to meet in the better days of the old Commonwealth. Then the democracy, conscious of their power and with a full knowledge that no matter how violent the storm raged beforehand or how diverse the sentiment prior to the election, at the polls there would be unity, rather, in their conventions, courted controversy, and some of the most exciting scenes ever witnessed in political gatherings were frequently enacted in the democratic State conventions of Virginia. All know how the times have changed and how the giant actors of those days have passed from the stage, leaving only name and fame behind. Since the war, and after the control of our State affairs had been recovered from the hands of the despoiler, political conventions have been comparatively tame affairs, but now there is the promise of a contest that will be worthy the steel of the foemen. Some of Virginia's ablest, bravest and most deserving sous have entered the list for the prize, and, as might have been naturally expected, the contest, which at first hardly created a ripple upon the surface of the political waters, has increased until the very bottom has been upturned, and from mountain to sea the champions of the different leaders are busy in marshaling their respective forces for an "On to Richmond." Though the contest will, in all probability, be a fierce one, and may engender bitter feelings among the partizans, the people can rest assured that any gentleman whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination, will, if elected Governor, fill the exalted position with ability and do whatever he can for the good of the State. Others may have fears; we have none. No true sons of Virginia will ever of extricating her from her most perilous position, to that end will each strive, and with the all respects, will surely be found out of the men, five thousand rounds of ammunition and manner. This company proceeded to Camden ed the blow was seeing him falling to the ground. troubles which surround her. It has been intimated that there would be such a diversity of bert detailed Major Brady to proceed to Cam- to proceed by way of Baltimore street.

opinion in the convention that united action den Station and make the necessary arrange- After the military had left this scan opinion in the convention that united action would be impossible, and some have gone so far as to predict a "split." We apprehend nothing of the sort. The convention will be one of the largest that ever assembled at Richmond, and the delegates will, while carnestly advocating their respective favorites, still have the good of the whole State at heart, and, knowing full well that any "split" would not only endanger the political but the material welfare of the Commonwealth, they will see to it that nothing so dangerous is permitted, and will steer clear of any thing likely to produce discord.

The bloody and shameful proceedings at Baltimore yesterday were a disgrace to republican civilization, and have added conviction to many a previously entertained belief that popular liberty in this country has changed its character, and now so nearly approximates licentiousness that the difference between them exists only in name; and, as a consequence, have greatly increased the number of these who think that as republican institutions have been found utterly inadequate for their own defense and protection, in the United States, the form of government of the country should be altered to suit the times. If the Governor of a State, in the lawful and legitimate exercise of his authority, cannot order the State troops to proceed to the scene of a riot, to quell it, without producing such lamentable effects as those mentioned elsewhere in to-day's Gazette, the most lamentable being the revocation of the order alluded to, then the government of which he is the head is not only a ridiculous but a dangerous farce, and for the sake of humanity should be abolished at once, and give place to one, the mere knowledge of the existence of which, and the protect the lives and property of its subjects. thirty-eight cents a day—the wages paid by mere lookers on and taking no participation in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to its firemen-is not allowed to do so except at the risk of his life, when a railroad company is not permitted to manage its affairs in the way that seems to it best without having its property destroyed, and when a Governor of a State cannot order the execution of the laws stones and brickbats were hurled against the of the State without occasioning riot, confusion and bloodshed, then the government what seemed a thousand throats. The police under which such conditions exist is free only officers then became aware of their perilous poin name, and whither it is drifting becomes the all-important question.

American Catholics.

A dispatch from Rome says it is stated that the l'ope, wishing to place the American church on an equality with the church in Europe, has the building by bricks and stones continued, expressed a desire that the church in America Col. Peters issued orders that they leave their should be directly subject to the pontiff, instead posts and enter the Armory. This move, of being governed through the intermediary of which the crowd regarded as an indication that

The Strikers' War. account of the riot in that city last night:

At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the news had been received in the city them to pieces. that the strike at Cumberland threatened to assume a dangerous aspect, Gov. Carroll held a consultation with the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and from the additional information thus received he became convinced that the presence of the military at Cumberland was necessary for the preservation of peace and order. He thereupon issued a proc lamation admonishing all to preserve the peace and ordered Brigadier General Herbert to proceed with the Fifth regiment of the Maryland line to Cumberland to suppress the disturbances there and along the line of the B. & O.

Soon afterwards Gen. Herbert held a consummoned to their respective armories by a 'military call' from the city bells. The opinion | ventured out on the street he was greeted with was expressed that in this manner a larger hisses and a volley of brickbats. number of soldiers would be got together, but bells, statiog that this would create an excitement, and perhaps lead to serious consequences. The result showed only how well founded were regiment, and requested him to call his men to gether, and be ready with his regiment to leave the armory at 6 o'clock. Col. Peters was also notified to order the members of his regiment to meet at the armory between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, and hold themselves ready for an emergency. At about half past 5 o'clock Capt. Edward Johnson, of the Fifth regiment, reported at the headquarters of Brigadier General Herbert, at the City Hall, that there were one bundred and fifty men at the Fifth Regiment Armory, and that a still larger number of men would join if they were notified by the military call that their services were required. General Herbert then held another conference with the Governor, and urged that the bells be rung to summon additional men to the armories. The Governor then consented to leave the matter with the Brigadier General. At this consultation it was ascertained that the Fifth regiment would be able to muster only for a general riot. Stones and brickbats, pieces

main under arms at the Armory at night in case their services might be needed. Upon returning to the City Hall Gen. Herbert forwarded an order to J. Frank Morrison, Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, to strike the military call, 1.5 1, on the City Hall and fire bells, and at about twenty minutes of six the alarm was sounded. The people knew what it meant, and it is unnecessary to say that the worst anticipations of the Governor were realized. Men and boys of all ages congregated in front of the armories, and a result, the rioters continued their jeers and Express Company, and at the time of the firing their conduct and actions showed that the ma- attacks on the military. jority was in sympathy with the strikers, and determined, if possible, to prevent the soldiers

leaving the city for the scene of the disturbance.

As it was evident that any unnecessary military display through the streets of the city would create excitement, Gen. Herbert sent State, and though they differ as to the best means | word to the armories that the men should pany returned a vigorous fire, which unfortumarch from their headquarters direct to Cam- nately resulted in the death of a bystander and row, and though the reporter's informant stat- Mayor should issue a proclamation, which was the road. hundred and fifty men, and the three companies years old. Company B met with the same re- with the dying man at the time he was struck, aid of good counselers a way-honorable in of the Sixth, numbering one hundred and fifty a day's rations to be taken by the men. After issuing these supplementary orders, Gen. Her- captain commanding deeming it too dangerous ments for the transportation of the troops. He also directed telegraphic messages to be sent to Adjutant General McNulty and Captains Chew and Dandridge, the latter being engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, all of whom were absent from the city, asking them to report at Cumberland early this morning. Mr. McNulty is in New York, and Mr. Chew in Saratoga. The General, with those members of his staff who were present, being Major F. Duval, Captains J. W. Brady. J. Mason Jamison, J. W. Wood, Ordnance Officer Thomas Hilton and Surgeon Mcknew, proceeded to Barnum's Hotel for the purpose of receiving the Governor's orders before departure. The Governor stated that he called out the military to the scene of action more for the purpose of preventing, by their presence, any disturbance than for engaging in any plan of operation, and it was his opinion that the presence of three hundred soldiers would have the effect of causing the rioters to desist from acts of lawlessness and violence. After receiving the necessary orders Geo. Herbert proceeded with his staff in his carriage to Camden Station. Although there was quite a crowd in front of the City Hall, as well as in front of Baroum's, when the General left, no demonstration of any kind was made, and the staff was allowed to quietly preceed to

Camden Station. the military call sounded by "Big Sam" and the fire bells created the wildest excitement. It is no secret that a very large number of the laborers and working people of the city are in sympathy with the railroad strikers, and their | members of the Sixth were repeatedly attacked ment when they heard that the gun and the ory to Baltimore street. The military shot into bayonet were to be used in suppressing the acts | the crowd in the vain hope of dispersing it, but Sixth Regiment is located on the northwest innocent men, some of whom were standing on corner of Fayette and Front streets, and at the pavement and others going home from about 7 o'clock it was surrounded by a mot work.

numbering at least two thousand persons. The crowd was continually reinforced by fresh arrivals, and at half past 7 o'clock an impenetrable mass of humanity extended along Front st., all the way from Baltimore to Gay on the north and south, and High and the bridge on the east and west. The riotous men in this crowd must be held mainly responsible for the acts of violence of last night, which, as will hereafter be shown, resulted in the murder of nearly dread of its authority, would be sufficient to a dezen persons, and in the wounding of many more, most of whom were innocent spectators, and had no connection with the lawless crowds. When a man willing to work for a dollar and As is usual in such cases a crowd of persons, the riot, gathered about the armory, and were in fact the chief sufferers by the lawless pro- expired five minutes after being shot. Patrick

At about 7 o'clock, after the crowd had be come numerous, a brickbat was thrown into the window of the door on Front st., leading to the | Baltimore street near St. Paul, Gill being shot Armory. Four policemen were stationed at the in the breast and the latter in the head. J. II. door, but while they looked around to see who | Frank, 88 South Central avenue, twenty three it was that had thrown the brick, a volley of years old, and clerk in his father's store, was windows of the building, the demonstration be Mark J. Doud, No. 7 Bond street, an employe ing accompanied by shouts and hurrahs from of the Adams Express Company, was shot in what seemed a thousand throats. The police the head on Baltimore street near Calvert. He sition, but they stood their ground. They felt man & Rogers, and alterwards sent to the that their small number was powerless to resist the mob, and as to effecting any arrests among so many people, they knew it would become foolbardiness, leading to no results, and would expose their lives to danger. Four members of the regiment were stationed as a guard in front of the door, but as the bombardment of

body and head. With the ail of a few orderly The Baltimore American gives the following persons in the crowd and the policemen he succeeded in reaching the Armory, and his entrance into the building was followed by a storm of stones thrown into the windows, mashing

Q. C. Brown, the Commissary of the Regiment, who ventured out on the street to tell the guards to leave their posts, was attacked by the crowd, knocked down and knicked in the head. It was as much as he could do to re-cuter the building. Lieutenast Welly attempted to make his way through the crowd to come to the Armery. He fared no better than his comrades, being also assaulted and beaten. Four other members of the regiment, while making their way to the Armory, were assaulted on Fayette street bridge and driven back to their homes, the crowd not allowing them to proceed to their destination. Meanwhile the rioting in front of the Armory was continued, ference with his Excellency, during which it the mob becoming bolder every moment. All was considered whether the military should be of the windows of the Armory on Front street were broken by stones. Whenever a member

The hour of S p. m. arrived, but no member Gov. Carroll was opposed to the ringing of the of the company was in a spirit to move. Everyone telt that the temper of the crowd was such that the appearance of military on the street would create a riot and end in bloodshed. Capt. his fears. Gen. Herbert accordingly sent for Lannan, of the Central Police Station, was sent view were on the sidewalks. About five min-Capt. Zollinger, the senior captain of the Fifth for. He came, and, after viewing the crowd, declared that no number of available policemen would be powerful enough to disperse the mob. The enforced "standstill" attitude of a few policemen on the ground added still greater confidence to the crowd, which became defiant and uttered threats against the regiment if it should appear on the streets. At 8:15 o'clock, the hour named for the march, the crowd became stronger and more aggressive, but the companies detailed for duty determined to face the crowd and march to the station at all hazards. The men were ordered to load their muskets and present a bold front to the enemy in case of attack. The companies thus ordered to march were Company I, Captain William Tapper; Company F. Captain J. C. Fallon, and Company B, Captain J. B. Duffey. They marched down stairs in files of twos, the passage doors

being quite narrow. Their appearance on the street was the signal about two hundred and fifty men, and that an of iron and other metal flew in all directions, additional force would be necessary to quell the and looking at the scene from the window of the Armory, it appeared as if every man and disturbance at Cumberland. Orders were ac boy in the crowd had a missile in his hand cordingly issued to Col. Peters to have three which he intended throwing at the members of companies with one hundred and fifty men the regiment. The latter wavered and withready at a moment's notice to march in the drew into the building. This action demoralevening, and the balance of the members to reized the members who were on the stairs, and a general retreat was the result. Col. Peters addressed a few words of encouragement to try to help the poer fellow, who was fast sink Company I, and they ventured out again. This was followed by another shower of stones, but the military were determined to march, and shots were fired into the crowd. The orders were to fire above the heads of the congregated mob, so as to do as little injury as possible. The crowd was informed by the ringleaders that the military fired blank cartridges, and, as

When next Company F appeared on the street the mob pursued the same line of attack. This company, like the one which preceded it, became discouraged, and there was a general scamper upstairs. Their second effort was more successful, and upon being assaulted the comception from the crowd and responded in like the first intimation he had of his having receiv-Station by way of Front and Gay streets, the The poor fellow's father told the bystanders in

After the military had left this scane of the disturbance, the police began looking around for the kilical and wounded. On the right of the spot where the officers were standing was the body of a young man lying on the pavement, his forehead crushed and a pool of blood beside him. Upon examination it was found that it was the body of Thomas V. Burns. a young man about thirty years of age, residing with his family at 249 North Gay street. He was standing in front of the Armory waiting to see his brother, who was a member of the regiment, and if possible dissuade him from leaving the city on account of the threatening aspect the riot had assumed. He was quietly looking on, scanning the countenances of the members so as to recognize his brother. He was shot through the head, with a bullet fired by a member of Company F, when the mob attacked it, and died immediately. He was a Register of the Fifth ward, and employed as clerk in the clothing store of K. Staasburger, corner Gay and Front streets.

The other victim of the fire of the military was James C. Barner, a boy fifteen years of age, residing at 42 North High street. He was standing on the southeast corner of Front and Fayette streets, looking at the military, when a minic ball struck him in the right thigh, passing through to the left, tearing the testicles, and making an ugly flesh wound. He was car-In the lower and central sections of the city | ried home to his residence by a number of bystanders. Dr. A. T. Houck was called, and pronounced the wound of a very serious character, though not necessarily fatal.

In the march towards Camden Station the feelings naturally got the better of their judg- by the mob, who followed them from the armof violence of the strikers. The armory of the the only result of the firing was the shooting of

On the corner of Holliday and Baltimore streets two men and a newsboy were standing in front of the Dime Restaurant. Some one on the north sidewalk shot at the company with a pistol, after which a brick was thrown in the same direction. Several members of the company fired into the crowd, shooting Cornelius Murphy, a laborer at Centre Market Space, in the breast, Otto planters, in the energy by street, and a fresco painter, in the energy and W. Hourand, a newsboy, eleven years old, in the forehead. The latter resides at No. 12 Harrison street. The three persons were taken men were struck. They were supported by their comrades until the depot was reached. Captain Zollinger ordered his men to fix bayonates which they did. There were about two line. At the junction of the line. the breast, Otto Manneck, residing at 53 Gran-Gill and Lewis Sinniwitch, the former residing corner Front and Piowman and the other at No. 4 Albemaric street, were fatally shot on shot in the breast and expired almost instantly. was taken to the drug store of Messrs. Cole-Washington University Hospital, where he and yells of the crowd the Fifth Regiment died last night. Lieut. Sinclair, of the Sixth charged into the depot. Several shots were fired Regiment, was struck in the face with a brick and shot with a pistol in the back of the head, but his injuries are not considered serious. A large number of members of the Sixth Regiment dropped out of the ranks on Baltimore street and burried to the Central police

station, where they changed their clothes. When the detachment of the Sixth Regi-

of the car track in compact column, and, singue collected. Except the occasional yell of a street of the civil and military authorities can quell the deep, the captain in front. The men were the pavements and sidewalks, there was an al- people of this city with the strikers is now one marching at a quick step, and kept well together. When near Gay street, above Frederthe soldiers, who turned slightly to the rear, to ward the crowd following, the most of whom were on the sidewalks. A street car was stop ped at this point in the street, and just here filling Lie street for several blocks, and on the the crowd following the soldiers. Between Holtimes. About the time the shot was heard from the crowd the commanding officer turned to his men and said : "Fire back on them, men." The firing was brisk from South street to Calvert street, and was continued until near Light street. The firing from the soldiers came from those in the rear of the two ranks in done by turning round to the rear. They did tracks, leading from the station for some dis- had to take their meals in a passenger car under not seem to take aim, and many of the shots the air. There were at least 150 shots fired between Gay street to Calvert street. Some bystanders estimated the number to be much greater. At no time while the firing was witnessed was a large crowd seen behind or immediately following the troops, and what were in of South and Holliday screets a crowd of about one hundred greatly excited men followed, but at a safe distance. But two men were seen to fall, one at Holliday street and one in front of Janowitz's store, above South street. Three street cars were seen on Baltimore street within the distance described. In only one of them were any passengers noticed. The excitement succeeding the unfortunate affair was very great. There was, however, very little noise beyond that produced by the firing and the people running away from the danger. The sidewalks on Baltimore street and the streets crossing it were greatly crowded with people in so intentionally fired. Several engines were front of the troops, but they rapidly got out of the way as the troops advanced. After the firing had ceased on Baltimore

gathered there, knowing that to that place would rapidly spread that the mob would not permit to the aid of the strikers at Keyser, but be brought the wounded. In the main ward them to put cut the flames. Great consterna- latter replied, requesting them not to come, a five poor fellows lay bleeding, two of them dy- tion prevailed among those in the crowd who ing. About their bedsides had gathered the were present to administer the last sad rites to those whose lives were despaired of. Just inside of the door lay Wm. Collendar, of No. 209 West Front street, a varnisher, shot in the leg. The doctors probed the wound, but blood had been too freely lost, and it was useless to ing. Pather Curtis was present, and adminis tered the last sacrament, attended by the Sis ters. On the other side of the room on a cot soaked with blood, from which his condition

prevented his removal, lay Mark J. Doud, of North Bond street, dying. On the side of the couch sat his father, and by him stood his brother. Doud was in the employ of the Adams in front of the building he stood at his wagon, which he had just unloaded. His wound, which is on the temple, the doctors think is a sabre out, the extent of which it was no use to try to fathom as death, it was evident, would soon bance and get out of the difficulty, which was but permitted it to go on after they heard the ensue. In what manner the wound was received it is impossible to tell. Bystanders say consequences, involving perhaps the safety of will be left here to prevent further interest, that he was taking no part whatsoever in the the serious wounding of a boy about fifteen ed that he was standing shoulder to shoulder accordingly done at once. touching words how good a son he was, how faithful and willing, sober and industrious, and then, as tears welled up and his feelings choked his utterance, he bowed his head on the dying boy and wept aloud. Doud was twentythree years old.

Jacob Wagner, of 25 Calverton road, was standing at the corner of Frederick and Baltimore streets and received a bullet in the leg. sustaining a compound fracture of the thigh. John Neville, of Fort avenue, was shot in the foot, and after having his wound dressed

by Dr. Zeigler, was taken home. Wm. H. Young, a prompter at Ford's Grand Opera House, was, it appears, one of the few soldiers that were shot. He joined the company as it marched out of the Armory, and when the sturdy little command that marched through Baltimore street, preserving its allignment and never running, reached Calvert, the equad numbering then not more than 18 men, was without a leader. Young spraug to the front, and shouted :- "For Ged's sake. boys, keep your line, and don't fire again usless you are forced to. Guile right!" Just then a bullet struck him in the back of the head, passing around under the scalp to the front of his face. His skull is fractured, but he will probably live.

At a little past 7 o'clock, previous to the sounding of the 1 5 I alarm, there were not over a few hundred people about Camden Station. In less than fifteen minutes after the alarm sounded, however, the number, as if by preconcerted action, increased to thousands. They shops. They were frenzied and determined in | no one would dare take an engine out. their demeanor.

Word was brought that the Fifth Regiment was moving to the depot. Then the crowd surged in that direction. On Eutaw street near Lombard great crowds collected on the sidewalks, and at the corners above and below. Meanwhile several hundred more threatening persons had formed into a sort of skirmishing corps, and were barassing the military as they moved. Near the corner of Eutaw and Lombard streets a volley of bricks and stones was thrown into the ranks, and this was repeated until the soldiery reached the corner of Pratt street. The stones came in showers, and had evidently been collected for the purpose. Even women hurled stones from the windows.

Captain Zollinger would not fire, but was cool hundred and fifty men in line. At the junetion of Camden and Entaw streets a solid mass of rough looking men blocked the passage of the soldiery. They came to a halt for a moment, and although the bricks were falling fast Captain Zollinger counseled his men not to fire. Then he ordered them to prepare to doublequick with the fixed bayonets into the depot. Drawing his sword Captain Zollinger shouted might pass. A brawny man, with his arms and neck bare, who stood in the front in a defiant attitude, was knocked aside with the blunt end of the Captain's sword. Then, amid the hoots at them, but they 'gained the depot without any casualties save those already mentioned. The crowd in front of the depot swelled in numbers and kept up continuous cries, calling the leading railread officials by name, saying, "Hang them," "Shoot them," "Burn them out," &c. The soldiers, as soon as they entered the depot, proceeded to get into the cars in

larly enough, as in line of battle, two or three gamin, and the tramping noise of many feet on action of the strikers. The sympathy of the most painful stillness, especially in the block of the strongest incentives to the course they and immediately surrounding the depot. In have followed, and what they will do it not at ck, several more shots were heard, and at front of the depot, on Camden street, the crowd once checked. Holliday street there was quite a fusilade from | were kept back by a strong body of police, and the police were stationed at all of the streets the whistling of a ball was beard, fired from railroad tracks from Lee street for several blocks southward, the people were crowded toliday and South streets the soldiers fired many gether in a compact body. The men who were and others are at the station, but there is crowded in front, especially at Lee street, as much excitement. They claim that all the

sumed a dogged air. the platforms in the passenger sheds. They were fully aware that this great multitude of the beginning of the Third division, is two hun excitable men were then bent upon mischief to | dred miles west from Baltimore and twenty them if they attempted to leave the depot. The two miles from Cumberland. The train hat determined to leave the depot. which they were marching, and was quickly indignant and enraged people tore up the east from the two freight trains from Martinsburg tance, to prevent the troops from leaving the guard. It is said that neither the citizens not were too high to hit. Some shots were fired in city by the cars, and it was reported to the rail- hotels would feed them. The railroad men of road officials that the blue bridge over Gwyno's Falls was to be destroyed. A train of cars from | determined than those at Martinsburg or those New York was passing into the station when on the Second division. They say that the the excitement commenced, and one car was left grades are so steep and peculiar here that men on Howard street. A large portion of people con- from other divisions cannot run trains on it, and gregated came to learn the cause of the trouble; these were frequently thrown into great alarm utes after the troops had passed by the corners by a rush from some quarter. Many remained miles farther west. The train men who brought in the locality but a short time, and left for their homes.

About ten o'clock, when the crowd had reached | States soldiers here. ts height and probably numbered 15,000 persons, an alarm of fire was sounded, and a light appeared on Ohio avenue, at Lee street. The enraged populace had set on fire three passenger cars attached to an engine. Shortly after the south end of the passenger platform was seen to be on fire. Whether it was set on fire for life from the company's service. or caught from the burning cars was not known. The fact that both were on fire at nearly the same time would indicate that the shed was alsoon on the ground, and laid out their hose out the flames. For some time after the arer property of the Railroad Company, and not occur. A similar petition to be sent to Pres a few expressed fears that they would burn the dent Hayes is now being signed. Both request

These fears fortunately were not realized. The firemen finally went to work and extin- breach of the peace is likely. guished the burning shed. A good portion of the roof was destroyed, and the train dispatcher's telegraph station damaged. Three passenger cars, a passeager lecomotive and the switchman's house at Lee street were destroyed. During the enactment of these exciting scenes out side the depot the soldiers remained in the cars or on the platform. Mayor Latrobe, General The erders are to arrest all connected in the Herbert, Mr. James A. Buchanan, City Solici- obstruction of the train, and if resistance is a tor, Mr. John King, jr., and other officials of fered there will be serious work. A commit the Company and prominent citizens were in of the boatmen were at Martinsburg on W conference in the Vice President's room devis- nesday, where the matter was arranged will ing some plan of procedure to quell the distur- the strikers. They held the train for an hom freely acknowledged to be fraught with serious troops were coming. A detachment of troop a part of the city. It was agreed that the tion. The other troops are game further a

Carroll and Mayor Latrobe succeeded in getting | Ohio division of the Bultimore and Ohio torinto the depot, and up to a late hour of the and the Governor has found it necessary to a evenius, along with Mr. Buchanan and many sue a preclamation and call out State trasp others, were closeted with Vice President King. | The strike at Pittsburg, on the Western divi For prudent reasons the usual quarters of the | ion of the Pennsylvania road, also assumed for President and Vice President were not occupied. The officials were all in an out of the- State executive and military interference. In way apartment. The following correspondence strike extended to the Pitts' arg. Fort Wayn will explain itself :-

Brigadier General James R. Her ert, Mary. land National Guards:

Sir-I have just received the following communication from His Honor Ferdinand C. Latrob, Mayor of Baltimore:— BALTIMORE, July 20, 1877

His E. cellency John Lee Carroll, Governor of

Maryland : Dear Sir-In view of the condition of affairs now existing in this city and the violent delast hour, I would suggest that neither of the lits men who remain loyal to its service. regiments of military be ordered to leave Baltimore this evening. I make this suggestion af-

Very respectfully, Feudinand C. Latrobe. Mayor of Baltimore.

In consequece of the above request, the order to proceed to Cumberland with the Fifth Regiment is hereby revoked, and you will hold the men under command ready to aid the city authorities in case they should be required in preserving order throughout the city. JNO. LEE CARROLL,

About this time it became known that the military could not leave the city by the B. & O. R. R. even if they wanted to, as the tracks were mainly men in their working clothes and | were torn up, the locomotives demolished, the with shirt sleeves rolled up, as if just from the | bridge one mile out tampered with, and besides

It was stated that Collector Thomas had re-

Warehouses at Locust Point, and it is understood that Geo. Barry will use what soldiers he has, with some artillery, for that purpose. CUMBERLAND, July 20,-A special train with military has arrived here. A large crowd of strikers and others is in front of the Queen Jity Hotel. Many of the men yelled as the train came in. The trainmen of the two freight trains were threatened with death if they didn't leave. The coupling pins were then broken. Sometimes a crowd was a thousand strong, but outside of the stoppage of the freight trains no overt act was committed. The 5 p. m. freight train is just in and the engineer and firemen compelled to leave, at which action the crowd cheered and yelled. Notices of Geo. French, ordering the strikers to desist, are pasted about

Three trains from Martinsburg have arrived here to-day. One had troops and passed without trouble. The engineers and firemen were taken from the others, and the trains stopped. There are but few railroaders here, the idle hands from the rolling mills and the sympathy of the citizens causing all the trouble. There is much excitement, and it is difficult to tell what the result may be.

There is great excitement here to night. Only one freight train was allowed to go through today unmolested. It had United States soldiers to the mob to give way that the command on. All the balance-about fifteen-were stopped and men taken off. To-night State's Attorney Boyd had one of the ring leading strikers arrested. The man was afterwards released by order of Mayor Withers.

A train of empty coal cars has just come in from Martinsburg. At the corner of Baltimore street a crowd rushed up to the engine and dragged off the fireman, after which the train Hall. The entire police force, five hundred was taken to the yard, unable to proceed further without a fireman.

the city has returned to quiet. Two boys were regular local trains on the main stem for Fill slightly injured to night by the explosion of a cott City and other interior points are running torpedo. A messenger has been sent hence to including Washington trains. The situation ment soldiers, under Capt. Tapham, reached waiting for them. The Company that suffered Martinsburg to invite these who still hold out at Camden Station remains unchanged, and the Cardinal Profect of the Propaganda. It is expected that the Concordat will be concluded and Nuncios appointed pursuant to the Pope's wishes.

Seriously Ill.—Mrs. Keith, wife of Judge Keith, of this circuit, who has been sick for a long time past, is now, her numerous friends will be grieved to learn, so ill that her will be grieved to learn, so ill that her circuit has a soon as his gray uniform came will be grieved to learn, so ill that her circuit above the concordat will be grieved to learn, so ill that her circuit has a soon as his gray uniform came will be grieved to learn, so ill that her circuit was a fraid to face the mob, appear the sidewalks about Holliday street was direct, the attention of the people on the sidewalks about Holliday street, the attention of the people on the sidewalks about Holliday street, the attention of the people on the sidewalks about Holliday street was direct. The excitement was terrible, and in the sidewalks about Holliday street was direct. The excitement was terrible, and in the sidewalks about Holliday street was direct. The excitement of the people on the sidewalks about Holliday street was direct. The excitement was terrible, and in the sidewalks about Holliday street was direct. The excitement was terrible, and in the sidewalks about Holliday street was direct. The excitement of the people on the sidewalks about Holliday street was direct. The excitement of the circuity closed up their houses. Sixth was fraid to face the mob, appear the sidewalks about Holliday street was direct. The excitement was terrible, and in the vicinity closed up their houses. The Fitth regiment has cleared to some confusion in rear of the react of the sidewalks about Holliday street was direct. The excitement was terrible, and in the vicinity closed up their houses. The fitth regiment has cleared to some confusion in rear of the received so fine sits increasing rapidly, and the excitement of the sidewalks about Holliday street was direct. The excitement was terrible, and in the sidewalks a the Cardinal Prefect of the Propagands. It is the military was afraid to face the mob, appear-

The movement of freight trains on the Baltimore and Obio Railroad at Martinsburg, W. Va., under protection of United States troops, practically ended the trouble with the strikers at that place.

Kyser, July 20 .- A special military train has arrived here. A large number of strikers troops in the United States can't make men run The Fifth and Sixth regiment troops were on trains on this, the Third division, and that it is the "solidest" little division on the line, Keyser, this division will not run trains, and are more even if any train is started by the aid of the soldiers it will be stopped at Piedmoni, five the freight trains here returned to Martins burg. There are now about one hundred Unite

Francis Bond will start from here to morrow morning with a freight train for the West, with a guard of ten soldiers.

The company's officials have what they colle-"Blue Book," and every one who refuses to me or fire on an engine is marked, and debarred The Keyser Tribune says that the Hardy

Guards from Moorefield, left here, having a ammunition, and bayonets not fitting muskets A large body of miners in the coal region had a meeting at Barton to-day and passed reside and started the pumps of their engines to put | tions condemning the action of Gov. Matthews in calling for troops and approving the cours street, Washington University Hospital became rival of the Department no water was thrown of Gov. Carrollin not doing so. The miners the centre of interest to the crowd which had upon the burning cars, and the impression about three thousand strong, offered to com no assistance was needed. A petition signed b were not in sympathy with the mob, and the a large number of citizens here was sent to friends of the dying men, and the clergy too people living in the vicinity became greatly Governor Matthews this afternoon, protes in. alarmed. The fear was general that the mob against the sending of the military here, claim intended to burn the depot, and probably oth- ing that no violence had occurred or would

the withdrawal of troops. None of the strikers or crowd here appear to be intoxicated; and no SIR JOHN'S RUN, July 20.-Two companies of troops in charge of Captain Litchfield buy just arrived at this point. The canal beatment put out the fires of a west-bound train, an. would not allow it to proceed. As the transapproached the offenders west to the Mic-

land side of the river or took to their ban-

Dispatches from Ohio show that the store midable proportions, causing a similar resort t and Chicago road yesterday, when also the firemen and brakemen of the Western division of the Erie railroad struck work. There is tell of still other roads becoming involved. A meing of Union Pacific railroad employees was held at Omaha Thursday night.

The officers of the Pennsylvania railross as that the immediate concentration of traces or the road will be very large and amply sufficient to restere and preserve perfect order. The conpany is making arrangements at all points to monstration that has taken place within the the protection of its property and the safety a

Sr. Louis, July 20.-Meetings were lieb yesterday at East St. Louis and Vincennas by ter consultation with the Commissioners of firemen and brakemen on freight trains of the Ohio and Mississippi road, and it is understood agreed by them that unless wages previou-1 the late reduction of ten per cent, are restored by Monday next all firement and braketoen on the road will strike.

Noon on Monday is the time fixed for the strike to take place unless the demands of the men are complied with. It is understood that the receiver of the road has been notified;

TO DAY'S DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, July 21-10 a. m. -The Gr zette has just issuel an extra, which say The most terrible night in Baltimore's history beginning in riot and bloodshed, has ended a length in peace and order, and though in the vicininity of Camden depot straggling group quested Gen. Barry, commanding at Fort Me of men are still to be seen, and there is still the formal the Government Bonded angry talk along the streets, the prospects are fair that the day will pass without a renewal

At present writing the military at Camdet Station have received no orders concerning their future movements, but remain within the depot enclosure, which is patroled at both ends by a strong guard, taking things calmly and ready for any duty to which they may called. There is a strong force of police in the neighborhood of the Sixth Regiment Armor. this morning, and the order prohibiting the congregating of citizens on the street corners i rigidly enforced, as well as that closing saloon Within the armory everything is quiet, an other members of the regiment, in response to Col. Peters' order, are reporting for duty.

Риплания, July 21-1:20 a. m. eral companies of military have arrived at the West Philadelphia depot. General Briton has changed his headquarters from the League House to the depot, and the moving of the several commands is hourly expected. An of der has been issued calling upon the men who failed to respond last night to report at the West Philadelphia depot at nine o'clock this

BALTIMORE, July 21-10:30 a. m. - Within the past ten minutes reports have been received at the Marshal's telegraph headquarters at the City Hall from all the police stations in the several police districts of the city-the eastern in the 2d ward; western, 14th ward; southern 16th ward; middle, 9th ward; northwestern 20th ward, and northeastern, 7th ward, and all

report that quiet and order prevail. Gov. Carroll, Attorney General Gwynu am Mayor Latrobe are in consultation with the Board of Police Commissioners at the City men, are on duty. All bars and liquor saloche are closed. The regular eight o'clock Western Most of the people have left the streets, and train left Camden Station at that hour, and all